THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869. Volume Twelve---Number 71.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance)..... $10 00
Six months, do do 5 00
One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25
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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the terms, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford to send papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Winona, Miss., has a calaboose.

Louisville wants a first class opera house.

Keno has been completely squelched in Mobile.

Mrs. Stowe's plantation in Florida is offered for sale.

The King of Bavaria and his footman are both poets.

Ristori's husband has a book in press at Vienna on her visit to America.

Gold has been discovered in paying quantities in Marquette county, Mich.

There is a rumor in Paris that the Empress Eugenie has got the smallpox.

Mr. John Hunter, of Atlanta, was shot on Wednesday by Mr. William Burge.

Prince Iturbide has a place on the Lake of Constance and calls it "New Mexico."

Salm-Salm has been appointed adjutant of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The British private soldier is henceforth to be permitted to allow his beard to grow.

James Brooks is the oldest, and C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, the youngest Congressman.

A daily train of cars is to be run between Leavenworth, Kansas City and Springfield, Mo.

The proposed abolishing the pillory and whipping-post is seriously discussed in Delaware.

Horse Cave City, Kentucky, is in future to be called Caverna—more classic, don't you see?

A large force of men is to be put to work on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad early in the spring.

A man in France is trying to hire the banks of the Suez Canal for placarding advertisements.

A son of ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, recently tried to kill himself, all for love of a pretty girl.

Bismarck is not well, so everybody in Europe is wondering what new plans his illness conceals.

Dean Swift in his will anticipated the disestablishment of the Irish Church which is now mooted.

Six or seven men were injured by being run over by a wood train, near Fort Wayne, Ind., Saturday.

The North German Parliament has passed a bill securing the freedom of speech in all diets of Germany.

Mrs. Scott-Siddon's voice reminds an Indianapolis paper of "a little country preacher in an exhortation."

Frank Paul, General-in-chief of the Japanese army, is a German-American, and was Colonel of the Fifty-second New York regiment during the war.

Will-o'-the-Wisp is the title of one and *Flibbertigibbet* the title of another new comic London paper, wherein the politicians are cut up with wood-cuts.

General Randolph Marcy, Inspector General of the United States army, has been assigned to duty on General Sherman's staff.

The salary of Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland, the first settled minister at Rockport, Mass., was ninety quintals of scale fish.

The New York *Star* says Tom Thumb drinks. If he does, his wife has at least one consolation—he doesn't hold much.

There is a sore famine throughout Abyssinia, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed since the departure of the British force.

Louis Philippe's son, the Duke of Aumale, is a regular contributor to the *London Times*, and writes sharp articles on Louis Napoleon.

After living sixty days without food, an Indiana doctor died. A *post mortem* examination showed that his stomach was wholly destroyed.

Mark Twain says he expects to see Seward in the deaf and dumb half-orphan asylum for blind and indigent widows before many months.

If you are a lover, don't love two girls at once. Love is a good thing, but it is like butter, it won't do to have too much on hand at one time.

One of the handsome and most expensive turnouts in New York is owned and driven by a man who, five years ago, was a guard on an English railway.

Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast, Ireland, at which petitions to the Queen were signed against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Miss Hosmer has commission to carve the late Queen of Naples in a cloak and boots, as she appeared defending Gaeta, and an American lady for a mausoleum.

The Abyssinian expedition, like building, is going to cost double the estimates and more; £3,500,000 was the figure, but £8,600,000 have been spent and worse remains behind.

The number of extreme Ritualists in England is exceedingly small. Out of 588 churches in London, only eight use incense, and only fourteen are in favor of Eucharistic vestments.

Henrietta Gray, the negro woman who committed the horrible murder of a white girl near Macon, a few days ago, has been arrested, and the proofs of her guilt have been strengthened by her proceedings since the murder.

It is said that two New York velocipedists have bet one thousand five hundred dollars each on getting first to Chicago. They are going all the way on their bicycles. Forfeit, two hundred and fifty dollars.

ANDREW JOHNSON AT HOME.

The Ex-President's Return to Greenville, Tennessee.

Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration at Greenville—The President Defends his Administration—Better to be Right than President.

Special Dispatch to the Nashville Banner.]

GREENVILLE, March 20.—The reception of ex-President Johnson here to-day was a grand and enthusiastic affair. Arrangements had been made by the citizens of his old home, without regard to their past political relations toward him, to give him a welcoming reception due from a people to a retiring President. The matter of a befitting reception had been long in contemplation, but the time was so short since it had been made certainly known that Mr. Johnson would reach Greenville to-day, the committees had mountains of work before them, but surmounted all difficulties with praiseworthy zeal. The following named gentlemen composed the various committees, viz:

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Messrs. James C. Mitchell, David Fry, John Becks and Samuel McGaughey. The marshalls were C. M. Vestal, James Becks and David Fry. The committee of reception, Edwin Henry, A. B. Ingersoll and J. P. Holtsinger. A special train passed up to Bristol last night, taking up the committee of reception, who met the ex-President at the State line. Special trains also left Knoxville and Bristol for the accommodation of those desiring to be present at the reception, who were carried at half fare through the courtesy of the railroad officers. The Knoxville train arrived at eleven o'clock a.m. The other train from Bristol, bringing ex-President Johnson, reached here at a little after twelve o'clock. The President was received at the depot by a large concourse of people, and among the crowd were a number of beautiful young girls, splendidly dressed, who met him as he stepped from the cars and presented him with a tastefully arranged boquet of flowers, amid the tumultuous applause and cheering of the spectators. The procession then formed at the depot in the following order under the direction of Chief Marshal C. M. Vestal:

1st. The President and distinguished persons in carriages. 2d. The various committees. 3d. Music. 4th. Members of the City Council. 5th. Representatives of the press. 6th. Members of professions and clergy. 7th. Ladies in carriages. 8th. The schools. 9th. Citizens on foot and on horseback. The procession marched to the music of the Knoxville brass band which had been engaged for the occasion, to a large building on Main street, on the front balcony of which the speeches of welcome were delivered by James Britton, Esq., Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson and Major E. Henry.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

It was expected that Mr. Johnson would avail himself of the occasion to present his views of the present situation of the country somewhat elaborately, but he briefly confined himself to matters relative to his own administration. He spoke of his course as President of the United States, and said he had endeavored ever to do his duty. He had defended the Constitution as the nation's only bulwark of safety. He spoke of his having held every office in the gift of the people from alderman of our own little town to President of the United States, and challenged any man to face him and say that he had at any time ever received bribery at one's hands. He said he earnestly wished there were more men in the country who could say as much. He could look that audience in the face and ask the questions: Who have I betrayed? Who have I oppressed? He reiterated the sentiment enunciated in the Baltimore reception, that he felt more pride in coming back to his old home, a private citizen, than he would in being inaugurated President of the United States over the ruins of a violated Constitution. He again declared that no case of emancipation was greater than his deliverance since the war. If the Constitution was not wrested from the hands of the usurpers, in a few years the Government would be lost, or its whole character changed. He said, in conclusion, that he felt proud in coming back among his old friends at least to help them bear the burdens if he could not relieve them.

Mr. Johnson was greeted at the close with loud cheers, and was frequently interrupted with applause in the course of his reply to the welcome. The entire affair passed off very successfully, and but one trivial incident occurred in the arrangement of the order of exercises that did not reflect very creditably on its author. The Mayor of Greenville peremptorily refused to officially participate in the ceremonies—making some absurd allegation that ex-President Johnson had gotten himself into an awkward predicament, or something to that effect, and he would have nothing to do with it, but would resign in favor of some one else. The Mayor's refusal was regarded as a piece of ill-mannered boorishness, and although officially, in a measure, the representative of the town, his act did not reflect the feelings of the citizens of Greenville, who delight to honor men of Mr. Johnson's independence and patriotism.

The day is to wind up with a grand exhibition of fire-works this evening, under the supervision of Messrs. Wm. Lawrence, James Willis, S. Flourney and D. C. Dukes, Committee.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Comments of the British Press upon his Inaugural Address.

The Comments of the English Press Bear Mainly on the Question of the Alabama, and Our Foreign Policy Generally.

From the London Times.]

* * * A paragraph, which seems to refer to the questions in dispute with England concerning naturalization, and a paragraph in favor of the suffrage amendment, make up what remains of importance in the proclamation. In this last matter the new President takes his stand with the Republican party and with the most enlightened men in the Union.

In principles General Grant enunciates throughout this document, briefly as they are expressed, we see hopes of a beneficial and honorable career. The President has been and remains unpledged in a party sense; he tells us that the office which has been conferred upon him was unsought. What is of still more importance, he is not committed to the employment of any set of men, in dropping his own master and true "Executive" of the country. Here are advantages which few Presidents have possessed, and, if they are well used by General Grant, his term of office may be the beginning of a new period of prosperity, surpassing even that which came to an end eight years ago amid the flames of civil war.

From the London Daily News.]

* * * On strictly foreign topics the address is far more setticent. We naturally turn to this part of it to inquire as to the relation in which the new Administration stands to the unsettled questions between the Americans and ourselves. On this point, however, President Grant gives us but little satisfaction. The sententious wisdom which has scattered political aphorism over the previous paragraphs, seems to forsake him here. The naturalization question, which has been finally and satisfactorily settled, seems to suggest two or three sentences, while the *Alabama* claims suggest but one, if indeed they are referred to at all. A vague generality about dealing with nations "as equitably as the law requires that individuals should deal with each other," and the hint that if others depart from the rule of respecting all rights they may be compelled to follow the precedent, is all that really bears on foreign affairs. We must, therefore, wait for some further declaration of opinion on the part of the new Administration. It is entirely clear that the new President is a man so intensely representative of the American people—of its strength and weakness, its high principle and its national prejudices—that any course which he takes on foreign questions will be secure of the national approval.

From the Star.]

"I would respect," he remarks, "the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." This may be fairly interpreted as an allusion to the *Alabama* imbroglio; but it involves no actual menace, and we must be content to accept the rebuke, if we feel, as we must do, that it is not wholly undeserved. It is certain that the President has not in this address given any countenance to the extraordinary remarks which were recently attributed to him by the quidnuncs of the American press; and all that we know of his character and antecedents justifies the belief that his councils, now that he is elevated to power, will be those of wisdom and moderation. His programme is an eminently pacific one. The warlike spirit has no place in it. It breathes the purpose of a man who will uphold the greatness of his country by reuniting a divided people, by economising and wisely employing the national resources, and by cultivating peace abroad, and at home the civic virtues.

From the Morning Post.]

One passage in the proclamation will, however, probably arrest attention: "If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." We are unwilling to believe that this can have any reference to the unfortunate dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the depredations committed by the Alabama and her sister cruisers, and to convey an intimation that, unless the claims advanced by the American Government are satisfied, American-fitted privateers will, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war with any European State, commit acts which would be in the nature of reprisals. The President must be well aware that we have done everything in our power to effect a satisfactory settlement of those claims, and have rather gone beyond the line than otherwise in submitting the *bona fides* of our conduct to the decision of a mixed tribunal. We may therefore be permitted to hope that ere long the adjustment of this unhappy difference will be effected on the basis of the recent convention, and that the unkind and, we may add, unjust feeling entertained toward us by some at least of our American kinsmen will totally disappear.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 4.]

* * * The foreign policy indicated in the proclamation is unexceptionable so far as words go. The determination to "protect law-abiding citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized," can lead to no ill-will now that the Naturalization laws are everywhere either revised, or in a fair way to be revised, and, even apart from this consideration, the epithet "law-abiding" seems expressly designed to exclude the Fenian visitors to Ireland. Nor will any one quarrel with General Grant for his determination to "respect the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect" for those of the United States. If the sentence that follows—"If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent"—has any occult reference to the Alabama case, Great Britain will have no cause for alarm, provided that the reprisals hinted at are strictly limited to the reproduction of the wrongs from which the United States has really suffered. British merchants will have no right to complain if an enemy's cruiser should hereafter escape from an American port merely through the accidental illness of one of the United States law officers, or through a misconception on their part of the weight of the evidence submitted to them by the President.

Capture of a Georgia Murderess.

The negro woman who recently murdered Nancy Wright, a white girl, near Macon, Georgia, has been arrested. The *Telegraph* of the 21st says:

At length, on Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, officer Pridgeon, and the little brother of the murdered girl, struck her trail, and soon ran her to earth in the house of an old negro woman, near Findlay's Foundry. They entered the house and inquired for the inmates. The old negro woman, in response to the inquiry, said there was a negro girl stopping with her. She was ordered to produce her, and there was the murderess. Her identification by the boy was instantaneous, and he could scarcely be restrained from springing at her. She still wore the garments—some of them stained with blood—she had on when chopping the woman's head to pieces, and which had been so particularly described by the boy. A good many questions were asked, to which she returned evasive answers. Upon her person were found a lot of cheap toys and trinkets, which she had purchased with a part of the $3 20 taken from the pocket of her victim.

Revenue Swindlers in Tennessee.

Special to the Courier-Journal.]

The Internal Revenue Supervisor, Mr. Noah, of Tennessee, advises Commissioner Delano that he has commenced a vigorous campaign against the outlaws of the mountain districts of that State. He says the Sixth District is particularly infested with illicit distillers, and has taken measures to stop their operations and punish them therefor. Mr. Wilkinson writes from the Third District of Tennessee that he is operating in the mountain counties with a detachment of troops, and that one of his deputies reported the seizure of five different distilleries in the mountain country. The troops are now operating in Putnam and Jackson counties.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LANE,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

CAN be consulted at his rooms, Peabody Hotel, on all diseases of the Feet, such as Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Enlarged and Disabled Joints. He will alleviate by his instantaneous and painless process of entirely removing the worst cases of soft and hard Corns, Bunions, Nails penetrating the flesh, and all other excrescences of the Feet. His procedure is new and different from any hitherto introduced. When persons are suffering the most excruciating pain, he can give them instantaneous and permanent relief. Persons relieved of these excrescences experience the greatest comfort of human existence. He can remove the worst soft or hard Corn without any injury to the Foot, and remove the worst Bunions without injury to the metatarsus bone. mar18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 203½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Bellman Block.

Come to a Shoe Store for Shoes.

WE are now receiving a complete daily supply of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, comprising a Full and Complete Line, from the Substantial, through all grades and qualities, up to what our "colored friends" call "De Lusion Bend" Gaiters.

J. S. LEVETT & CO.,
feb27 Corner Union and Main streets.

LIME—CEMENT.

Lime, Lime—Cement, Cement.

SIX HUNDRED barrels Choice White Lime. One hundred barrels Louisville Cement. For sale low. BOLLING & CO.,
mar21 259 Front Street.

MEDICAL.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES THE WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck, Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. B. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 163,486 91
Real estate, unencumbered	44,218 62
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 87
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Debts otherwise secured	358,561 00
Debts for Premiums	847,436 67
All other securities	3,173,651 96
	$5,170,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 90,000 00
" in suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	27,000 00
	$149,000 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIPPER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,508,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,008,854 10—$2,008,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 106,080 11
Cash in office	1,259 57
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $2,102,450 00	271,800 00
	$ 379,190 63—$ 379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,850, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)	719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock	675,760, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.	175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn	62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid	21,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued	31,641 67
Rents accrued	2,650 00
Total Assets	$2,008,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,800 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and yet unclaimed	30,039 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$132,108 00—$132,108 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.
STATE OF NEW YORK.

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 312 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS

RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weatherboarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing,

AND all work pertaining to the internal and external finish of buildings.

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS.

In again entering into an active business as a manufacturer of Carpenters' and Builders' Material, I flatter myself that an experience of over twenty years with you has enabled me to understand your wants, and I am determined in the future, as in the past, to merit your patronage. My associate, Mr. Alex. Russell, is no stranger to this community. I need not speak of him as a mechanic and a manufacturer. We, therefore, throw our banner to the breeze.

WM. FARRIS.
mar15 mar21

FOR SALE,

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

13th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction. For terms apply to C. N. MARTIN,
mar14 45 North Court Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS. feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,
nov28 Carpenter and Builder

DRY GOODS.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,

To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignee, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves

At 230 Main Street.

feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present season—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, be a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STABLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.
mar2

Cheap Mules

BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
mar6tw 210 Front.

LUMBER DEALERS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE OLDEST YARD IN MEMPHIS.

Established in 1847.

HAVING purchased the Rose & Paxton Saw Mill, and with a full assortment of Logs and Dry Lumber on the yard, we are prepared to furnish Lumber in any quantity or dimension. Dressed Lumber always on hand. Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Laths, Shingles and Fencing, Doors, Blinds and Sash—Glass or unglazed.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, which enables us to sell as low or lower than any other yard. Also 800,000 Brick—best hand made.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard, foot of Washington street, Mill at North end of Navy Yard.
mar14 Memphis, Tenn.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. D. WARD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

SEEDS,

Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Etc.,

232 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee

—AGENTS FOR—

BUCKEYE { Cultivator, Grain Drill, Cider Press.

Excelsior Reaper and Mower,

ELMWOOD NURSERY, ETC. ETC.

mar24

MILLINERY.

MILLINERRY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MES. M. J. LONG and Miss HATTIE LINDSAY have just opened their New Millinery Establishment, at 231 Main street, west side, near Union. They are receiving all the Latest Styles from Madame Glamp, New Orleans, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to call on us before going elsewhere. We are determined to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Particular attention paid to Dress-making. A great variety of new patterns just received. mar24

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Glimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.

mar8

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT THE—

SOUTHERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION

247 Main Street.

MRS. M. C. HUNTER has just returned from New York and Baltimore with a fresh lot of Spring Goods, which she selected with a view to please the ladies of Memphis and vicinity. Beautiful styles in Dress Trimmings, Fancy Jewelry, Flowers, Hats, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, and anything pertaining to her line, now open. Call and examine for yourselves feb28

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

—

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Biondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb23

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Having made arrangements to extend their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS,

would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

that their Stock during the coming season will be

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European Markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the House for keeping desirable, saleable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful Retailers is ample guarantee.

The several departments are viz.: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Knitting. In each of which will be found Goods selected especially to meet the demands of SOUTHERN customers.

Samples of New Goods sent upon application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 & 467 Broad | NEW YORK.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand |

Wholesale Warerooms:

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance on Grand St.
feb27

LIVE STOCK.

Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions. One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan Stallion. One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
General Auctioneer and Stock Dealer,
ja29 No. 310 Second street.

MANUFACTURERS.

CARRIAGES.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

MANUFACTURERS of and Dealers in Superior Carriages, Park Phætons, Bretts Landaus and other styles of Carriages. Also, a good stock of Fine Top Buggies, No Top Buggies, Spring Wagons and Velocipedes will be found at our Rooms, on Monroe street, to which we invite the attention of the public.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39, Monroe Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

DEALERS in Iron and Carriage Hardware Trimmings, Spokes, Hubs, Fellocs, Wheels, and all kinds of Wagon materials. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc., to which we invite the attention of

Dealers and the Trade Generally.

feb27

GROCERIES.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of J. N. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb7 A. S. BALDWIN.

PATENTS.

MAGNOLIA

WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has proved itself, at every trial with other Machines, to be the best Washing Machine ever produced. It has never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to all persons who have tried its merits, and we guarantee it to do all, or even more, than we claim for it. All persons are respectfully invited to call at the Magnolia Laundry, No. 44 Monroe street, where these Machines can be seen in full operation. For sale by ATWOOD & ANDERSON,
mar14 306 Main Street.

OFFICIAL.

Market Hours.

ON and after Monday,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar21

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar26

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next. mar14

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. J. T. SWAYNE. mar14

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER, by a thorough, practical accountant. Address "J. R.," care Bigler, Mellersh & Co. mar24

WANTED.—A No. 1 PASTRY COOK at the Commercial Hotel. mar24

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Mrs. Charles Looney (maiden name Mary Welsh) who left this city about three years ago and has not been heard from since. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her cousin, John Walsh, care Ashbrook & White, foot of Adams street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Little Rock, Arkansas, papers please copy. mar23

WANTED—To Rent a Dwelling House of six to eight rooms, by the 1st of April. Address Tenant, Avalanche Office. mar23

MILLINERS WANTED.—Tasty, rapid and experienced Trimmers, with good references, can obtain employment, by calling at our office, before 8 a.m., or after 5 p.m.

OTIS & CO.
mar22 327 Main Street.

WANTED—Two good bundle WASHERS, at the Worsham House.
mar18 GALLOWAY & ROYALL.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at No. 5 Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb26

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE R. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. A. J. Smith & Co., 225 Main street, agents. Use Vandeventer's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung disease, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. T. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. 1st

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An interest in a paying business, with little capital invested. Address D, Avalanche Office. mar23d&w.

FOR SALE—I will sell a large, fine Family Horse—one that I can recommend.
S. M. ESTES,
mar23 No. 17 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition.
M. McKNIGHT,
feb13 Peabody Billiard Hall.

LOST.

LOST—On the Hernando road, 12 miles from Memphis, one gray year old, mouse-colored MARE MULE, well broke to work; paled hair off on one of her hind hips, and heels skinned. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery, or for any information leading to it, and leave at Bunkies & Kellogg's stables, on Monroe street, between Second and Third streets, or to me at Luxahoma, Mississippi. J. H. COOK.
mar24

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—An A No. 1 Residence, 375 Beale street, near Colonel L. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel.
mar18

WEDNESDAY, : : : : March 24, 1869

AS IT is now a generally accepted fact that the cotton crop of 1868 is nearly all in or on its way to market, and will not exceed 2,300,000 bales, a brief review of the situation may not prove uninteresting to that class of readers who feel an interest in the matter, but have neither the time nor the inclination to give it the close study it deserves. Referring to our statistics we find that the home consumption of cotton during the season of 1867-8 was, in round numbers 1,000,000 bales, while the amount taken by England and the continent was 1,700,000 bales, making a total of 2,700,000 bales. Now the receipts at the ports from September 1st to the 19th instant foot up 1,742,000 bales, and the exports 956,000 bales, against 1,889,000 bales received and 1,223,000 bales exported for the same period last season, showing deficits of 147,000 bales in receipts, and 267,000 bales in exports. The shipments overland are estimated at 193,000 bales, which, added to 1,742,000, gives 1,935,000 bales as the total receipts. The stock on hand at the ports on the 19th instant was 420,000 bales, and at interior towns 82,000 bales, making a total of 502,000 bales, adding to which 956,000 bales, the amount exported, we have 1,458,000 bales, which, deducted from 1,935,000 bales, the receipts as above, gives 477,000 bales as the amount taken by American mills. Saying nothing of the annual increase of twelve per cent. in consumption, the average for some years back, it will be seen that American spinners have yet to take 523,000 bales to keep pace with last year's consumption up to the first of September, while Europe, for the same reason, has to enter the market for 744,000 bales, making a total of 2,267,000 bales yet to be supplied. Now where is this cotton to come from? is the question that arises. If, as even "bears" admit, the crop will not exceed 2,300,000 bales, there is now to come forward only 365,000 bales, adding to which 502,000 bales, the stock on hand, we have a total apparent supply of 867,000 bales, which, deducted from 1,267,000 bales, the amount to be furnished, gives 400,000 bales as a shortage on the 1st of next September. Deduct from this; if you please, 60,000 bales, the amount of cotton on hand, at the beginning of the season, and we have still an apparent shortage of 340,000 bales, to which we may add 19,000 bales per week until the new crop comes in as the amount that will be required for home mills. That American spinners will require as much cotton as they did last year, there can be no doubt. The home consumption thus far this year has averaged 19,000 bales weekly, which would make a total yearly consumption of 988,000 bales. In fact, the problem hinges now upon whether Europe will require as much cotton as she did last season. The probability is, by all means, that she will. She has then to take from this time until September 744,000 bales from a probable supply of 867,000 bales, with American spinners competing for a supply of 523,000 bales. It will be seen that we have taken a full estimate of the crop. Many authorities say the crop will not reach 2,200,000 bales, in which event the shortage would be nearly half a million bales. Consider in connection with the facts, we have presented the generally short weight of the bales of the crop coming in; the very probable falling off, from the scarcity of labor, and lateness of the season, of the production in the United States; the prospects of a materially decreased supply from India and elsewhere; the small stocks held by spinners at home and abroad (which in Manchester aggregates only 70,000 bales, against 200,000 bales in 1868); the strength of the staple against the decline of gold and the operations of the "bears;" the reduced supply at Liverpool and at sea, and it is difficult to discover cause for anything but the utmost confidence on the part of holders. English spinners, however, have a double game to play. The larger fish in the trade are combining to crush out the smaller fry, to bring about reduced production of manufactured goods, and thus, increased prices; while the whole manufacturing interest is bent upon testing the mettle of the American holders, or in other words, to break down prices of the raw material. It is a selfish game, and how far it will succeed remains to be seen. There is no question that future prices will depend mainly on the nerve and pluck of holders on this side the Atlantic. In New York, speculation has been light of late, owing partly to the attention given to gold and Government bonds. But now that both these exhibit rather a settled tone, there is a prospect that cotton may again come prominently into notice, whilst the small stocks held by spinners must again force them into the market at an early day. In the meantime let planters act with prudence and not go to extremes in cotton. We do not believe that, with the facilities at their command, they can increase the production, but any efforts in that direction will be sure to depress prices materially. Admitting that the production can be increased, however, it will not be to their advantage to be found at this time next year with empty corncribs, and meat-houses and piles of cotton that will not bring the money it cost to make it. It will be well for them to bear in mind that labor and provisions are scarce and high, and that the less cotton they produce, the more remunerative will be the returns and the more rapid the recuperation and building up of Southern interests. We have heretofore shown that no people can prosper who risk their all on a single product of the soil, and it needs but a superficial view of the past and present, with very little figuring, to convince the most obstinate that 2,000,000 bales of cotton, raised in the United States the coming season, will bring as much money to the producers as 3,000,000 bales. In conclusion, we present the following extracts from SMITH, EDWARDS & Co.'s circular, dated Liverpool, March 1st, which show that English spinners have begun to exhibit much alarm at the prospect of short supply, both from India and America:

The demand for East India cotton in particular has been remarkably small for some time past, and sales have been difficult to make, but holders have been tolerably firm, as they are strengthened by an almost entire absence of imports, which causes the small stock to be gradually reduced to a somewhat considerable amount, soon expected by the overland route, and it seems probable that we may get about 5,000 bales weekly in that way, but extremely little cotton is due by the Cape for a long time yet, and no nothing but great circumspection on the part of buyers will prevent our stock of East India running extremely low.

The prospects of our market at the present time are not an inviting theme, for while on the side of supply we see nothing to justify the hope of much lower prices, we see on the side of consumption an inability to cope with these prices, except at a ruinous sacrifice of capital.

The development of the American crop is more unfavorable than any one could have expected. We have been told each week that the receipts were sure to increase before long; that bad roads, or some other temporary cause, accounted for their smallness; but instead of increase we find a further tendency to decrease, and the average for February is only 66,000 per week, against 93,000 bales last year. It seems now almost beyond doubt that this crop has been over-estimated, like the last one, and it seems highly probable that the export to Great Britain will fall short of the total from the last crop by 100,000 bales or more. Prices in America have been steadily kept much above this market, and it is surprising how the export of cotton goes on in the face of a constant margin against the shipper. The stocks in the American ports are now tolerably large, and it seems probable that some nearer assimilation of price must take place between the two markets, so that a moderate weekly export to Europe may continue; but we see no indications of hurrying off the balance of the crop, and it is not likely to be shipped to this side at such a rate as to allow any rapid accumulation of stock here. Confidence in the staple is much stronger in America than here, and the speculative spirit is more lively.

With regard to India, we are sorry to say that the prospects of supply have become worse. The general opinion now entertained in Bombay is that the export for this year will fall largely below the last one. This is owing to two causes, viz., the scanty supply of old cotton left in the country on 1st January, and the disappointing out-turn of the new crops. It usually happens that a considerable share of the old crop, sometimes 200,000 to 300,000 bales, is not shipped until the spring months, but last year the country was cleared of old cotton more thoroughly than was ever known before, and it is now found that a mere trifle of the old crop remained for shipment this year. When to this is added an admitted deficiency in the new crop, it seems that the prospect of supply from Bombay is very unsatisfactory. Some houses are estimating the deficiency of the year at 20 per cent., or say 250,000 bales, but we think it unwise to put any estimate on such uncertain data. From the other side of India we have not such reliable information, but we are not aware of any reason to expect better supplies.

A NEW YORK paper makes a sharp point on the LONGSTREET matter. It remarks, after saying that General LONGSTREET will get a salary of $10,000 a year for being Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, that, in the meanwhile, "the poor Federal soldier who lost his leg in the 'Wilderness' confronting LONGSTREET'S 'rebel' legions, will continue to grind his organ on Broadway, after paying the loyal Government ten dollars per year for the privilege. It is remarkable how quick the taint of 'rebel' is removed by getting loyal, and how it pays to be a prominent man." LONGSTREET was one of the most troublesome of General GRANT'S enemies in the field. FRANK BLAIR was one of the most gallant and dashing of Union Generals, and his efforts on the stump in behalf of the war sent thousands of brave Western soldiers to the front. BLAIR fought hard for the Union, while LONGSTREET fought hard against it. But the day GRANT nominated LONGSTREET to a position worth $10,000 a year, he dismissed BLAIR from another, which was filled most acceptably for a trifling salary. LONGSTREET had gone over to Radicalism, body and soul. BLAIR believed the Constitution for which he shed blood was something more than waste-paper, to be trampled under foot. Both received their reward. Had LONGSTREET acted the part of LEE, JOHNSTON, and BEAUREGARD, he would enjoy no more favor than the Democratic Generals who helped GRANT win his battles. The President would not offer LEE a village postoffice, could he be induced to accept it. But the best places in his gift stand ready for those who betray their people. His action in the cases of BLAIR and LONGSTREET will not prove one of the President's most comforting reflections in after days.

WE have too often urged our capitalists and business men to assist in establishing Dry Docks at this point to go into argument relative to their advantages now. The whole question has been time and again placed before the public, and all recognize their importance. In Cincinnati and St. Louis the Dry Docks are owned by citizens and found a profitable pecuniary investment. Nearly every branch of trade is benefited by their presence, and employment is afforded by them to a large and most useful class of workingmen. If we desire anything to be ever cone in the way of boatbuilding in Memphis, we should hasten and secure to the city the necessary Dry Docks. This can be done by a little more display of enterprise in the right direction. Captain HAMILTON, owner of the Cairo Dry Docks, is in the city, to ascertain the feeling of our citizens. If sufficient stock be taken to show that our business men feel an interest in the enterprise, the Docks will be brought here at once. More than half the sum required has been subscribed, and during his present visit Captain HAMILTON will endeavor to obtain the balance. Twenty per cent. of this stock will be required after the arrival of the docks, the remainder in easy payments. We hope our business men will not permit this important enterprise to miscarry, through a failure to furnish the small sum necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion. If so, they will regret it but once, and that will be all their lives.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Militia to be Disbanded in Crittenden County—Martial Law Abolished Throughout the State. The Adjournment Question—A Fight Supremacy—River and Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.

The Governor sent a message to the Legislature yesterday stating that civil authority had been restored in Crittenden county; and has directed the military prisoners to be turned over to the civil authorities, and the force of militia on duty there to be disbanded.

The *Gazette* says with this action the occupancy of counties by process of martial law ceases for the present throughout the State. The civil authorities in every county lately under martial law are able to enforce the laws and arrest and punish all desperate characters now, as they have always been.

On the Senate's joint resolution for adjournment *sine die*, amended in the House to take a recess from the 1st of April till the 6th of January, the Senate refused to concur, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Clayton is trying his best to force an adjournment, for he fears the passage of the new Registration bill, which takes the appointment of registrars out of his hands and places it in the power of three commissioners, to be elected by the Assembly, one for each Congressional District. This board is to have the power to decide all questions of registration, etc., and will prevent the Governor from refusing to register any county, and electing such individuals as he desires to seats in the Legislature. He fears another thing—that several sinecure offices now held by his favorites will be abolished A majority of the Legislature is decidedly opposed to him, and the breach grows wider with each day.

Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. River falling slowly. Business lively. Departed—Allen.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

River, Steamboat and Weather News

Special Dispatch to the Avalanche.]

CAIRO, March 23.—Dexter, from New Orleans for Louisville, two a.m.; Houston, from Louisville for New Orleans, three a.m.; Horner, from Pittsburg for New Orleans, ten a.m.; Clifton from Cincinnati for Memphis, noon; Magenta, from New Orleans for St. Louis, three p.m.; Mary Alice, from Louisville for New Orleans, four p.m.; Shark and barges, from St. Louis for New Orleans, five p.m.; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis for Memphis, nine p.m.

The river rose two inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

The Horner and Mary Alice have large tows of coal.

The Bismarck, loading here, leaves during the night.

The Albion passed up with a tow of salt.

WASHINGTON.

An Assistant Secretary of State Nominated—Cherokee Memorial to Congress—The Vice President and Lady Gone Visiting—A Georgia United States Marshal Absconds with $100,000.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day nominated J. C. Bancroft Davis as Assistant Secretary of State.

Lewis Downing, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in a memorial to Congress calls attention to the fact that since 1866, treaties have been made with various tribes of Indians, with the view of settling them on the Cherokee Domain; that they were made in plain violation of the Cherokee treaty of 1866. In this the Cherokees, so far from having contracted with the said Indian tribes in the sales of these lands, were not even consulted as to the price at which the United States has undertaken to dispose of them. He begs leave to express the earnest desire of the Cherokees to carry out the provisions of the treaty with the utmost good faith, and that he, as their Chief, will spare no pains and lose no occasion to preserve and strengthen the happy relations now existing between the Cherokees and the United States, but he deems it his duty to state most respectfully that he fears it will be beyond his power to restrain the Cherokees from resisting all encroachments from other Indians.

The following is the bill introduced in Senate to authorize prepayment of interest on the public debt:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whether he deems it for public interest to prepay interest of the public debt for a period not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six cents per annum.

Vice-President Colfax, with wife and sister, left this morning for Andover, Ohio. He returns soon to preside in the Senate till the end of the session.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed only one important nomination.

The United States Marshal for Georgia has absconded with $100,000 of public money.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, with Mr. Garfield, Chairman, at their head, paid an official visit, this morning, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The currency was the topic of conversation. The Committee informed the Secretary an effort would be made to pass the bill for a redistribution of National banking currency before the close of the session. Secretary Boutwell said if that was done he did not know of any further legislation necessary at this present time under that head.

The Cabinet meeting to-day, at which all the members were present, continued over two hours.

There was an evident diminution in the throngs of office-seekers at the departments and Capitol to-day.

THE FAR WEST.

General Custar and Command Safe—General Schofield Gone to Fort Leavenworth—Brigham Young's Wives on a Tramp—Railroad Matters—A Commentary on Civilization in Mr. "Lo's" Country.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—General Nichols, of army headquarters here, has received advices that on the 8th of March General Custar and command were on the north fork of Red River, near the base of the Wachita mountains, getting along finely.

General Schofield and staff will leave for Fort Lavenworth, Kansas, to-day, at which point the General will establish temporary headquarters.

Omaha dispatches contain the following: Twenty of Brigham Young's wives arrived in Council Bluff, Iowa, to-day, on a visit to friends in that city and Omaha. Brigham's latest love, Miss Folsom, is among the number. They will continue their journey to Washington.

The ice in the Missouri river is moving, and the prospect of an early opening of navigation is very good.

The North Pacific Railroad will commence running passenger and mail trains to Ogden, at the head of Salt Lake, on Thursday.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Vincent Coltyer writes from Fort Gibson that the Indians he had seen were fully as far advanced in civilization as the whites in their neighborhood. They feel much cheered at Grant's inaugural.

FOREIGN.

Death of a Mexican General. The Spanish Cortes and Conscription—Strike of Cotton Operatives.

MADRID, March 23.—In Cortes a proposition made by Senor Arnly to disqualify persons holding office in the services of the State from sitting as representatives in the Assembly was adopted, though strongly opposed by the Government.

A procession of two hundred women marched through the streets yesterday to the Cortez, and petitioned against military conscription.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the army contingent of one hundred thousand men, required by the Government, was voted, and the session was then adjourned to the 31st instant.

Madame La Marquise De La Vallette, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

General Almont, formerly a Mexican General, is dead.

LONDON, March 23.—The strike of cotton operators, which commenced at Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general, and several mills have partially suspended operations for want of hands.

RICHMOND.

Arrest of Governor Wells and Other Officials for Pardoning Boomers.

RICHMOND, March 23.—Last night about ten o'clock the police arrested Governor Wells, A. C. Bond, Register of Bankruptcy, and L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, on a charge of purloining from the postoffice a letter written by W. H. Samuel, ex-Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, to Edgar Allen, ex-member of the State Constitutional Convention. The parties were before United States Commissioner Calvin, to-day, and were bailed until to-morrow, to which time the case was continued. This is the same charge that was published at the time of the Petersburg Convention.

THE RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23. — Departed—Strader, for Louisville; Commonwealth and Bee and barges, for St. Louis.

Arrived—Republic and Alaska.

CAIRO, March 23.—Down—Bismark, 9 p.m.; Houston, 3 p.m.; Simpson Horner, 10 a.m.; Clifton, at noon; Belle Memphis, 5 p.m.

Up—Dexter, 2 a.m.; Magenta, 4 p.m. River rose three inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Departed—Alton and Mississippi.

No arrivals. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Down—Groesbeck.

CHICAGO.

Railroad Accident—A Large Number of Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, March 23. — This morning about nine o'clock two coaches and a sleeping car were thrown from the track, on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, twenty miles west of Washington, Ill. There were a large number of passengers, including Governor Seymour, of New York, thirty-five or forty of whom are more or less injured, though but few severely.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Twitchell Case—No Dodging the Gallows.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23d.—The Supreme Court of this city refused application for a writ of error in the case of Twitchell. This finally disposes of the case.

Forty-First Congress---First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill passed at the last session amending the National Currency act, extending penalties and furnishing accessions.

A bill authorizing the payment of interest on the public debt on authority asked by the Secretary of the Treasury was passed.

The Tenure-of-office repealing act was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution to continue the pay of enlisted soldiers at sixteen dollars per month until the 1st of July, 1871, was refused.

A military bill reorganizing the judiciary system is up.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed.

Mr. Sprague introduced a bill to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army. A bill in relation to retired officers, with an amendment.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on a bill to allow deputy collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue acting as collectors and assessors the pay of collectors and assessors.

A bill to declare the westerly extension of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad and Postroad was amended and laid aside.

HOUSE.

Mr. Poland reported a bill extending the time for revising and consolidating statutes for three years.

Mr. Butler criticized unfavorably the manner in which the work was done, saying each Commissioner was paid $8,000 per annum.

Mr. Poland said Mr. Caleb Cushing, three years ago, promised if he was appointed, he would make it his business, and yet he understood that gentleman had not put pen to paper on the revision. Judge Johnson, another Commissioner, was feeble in health, and about to resign. The other Commissioner, Judge James, had done his duty well.

Mr. Butler said Mr. Cushing early said it was a futile attempt, and ceased taking pay, and ceased work.

Mr. Benjamin moved an amendment, that the Commissioners should give their whole time to the work, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that he be authorized to anticipate payment of interest on the public debt for a per cent, not exceeding six cents on a rebate of interest at six per cent, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate amendments to joint resolutions supplying pensions in the enrollment of certain bills, was concurred in.

Several Senate resolutions were appropriately referred. That in relation to Consular fees was passed.

Senate resolution rescinding the concurrent resolution of last session for the creation of a committee on the reorganization of the civil service was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported back a concurrent resolution for a joint special committee on the removal of disabilities, and moved non-concurrence on the ground that the Senate had since that appointed a special of its own.

Mr. Brooks said he trusted the rumor that the Reconstruction Committee would soon report a general bill for amnesty, would prove true—amnesty, not for one party alone, but for men of both parties without preference or distinction.

Mr. Butler said he thought and hoped that the Reconstruction Committee would come to some conclusion; that there should be some means by which men could have their political disabilities removed without having to come to Congress getting it through the Omnibus bill. He hoped within a day or two to present to the House before that Committee some such proposition.

The resolution was non-concurred in.

Various other bills on the Speaker's table were referred, and the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton steady. Sales 200 bales; uplands, 28½c. Flour, $5 40@6. Wheat quiet. Whisky nominal. Western mixed corn, 85 to 90c. Rice dull; Carolina, 9¼ to 9½c. Coffee firm. Sugar firmer; Cuba, 12½ to 12⅝c. Molasses firm; Muscavado, 50c.

Dry Goods—Market continues feverish. Woolens depressed. Well known makes of shawls sell at $2 75; Ristori do., $3 50. All leading makes of prints, 11½ to 12½c.

Money—Active at 7 per cent, on call with rather more activity toward the close. Merchants are pressing the banks for accommodations, but a good deal of paper has been thrown out and offered on the street at 8 to 10 per cent. The book examiner has been exhibiting the books and some are calling in loans; four millions is mentioned in three amounts. The banks, with Western connections, expect an active demand for currency within thirty days to move the accumulated grain of the winter to the seaboard. There is little currency coming in from the South. Sterling dull, 8¾ to 8¾ for prime bankers sixty days, and 8¾ to 8¾ for sight. Gold steady; it opened at 131, and closed at 131¼ to 131¼. Rates for carrying were 5½ per cent. to flat. Clearances, $60,000,000. State bonds dull and firm. Old Tennessees, 65½@65¾; new, 64¼@64½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton active, ¼ to ⅝c higher; middlings, 28c. Sales, 6,300 bales. Receipts, 2,542 bales. Exports, 639 bales. Gold, 131¼. Sterling, 42¾. commercial, 41½; New York sight, ½ premium. Flour dull and lower: superfine, $6@6 75; XX, $6 75@7; XXX, $6 25. Corn easier, 76 to 78c. Oats lower, 63 to 64c. Bran, $1 15. Hay firm; prime, $26@26 50. Pork dull, $33 25. Bacon—only retailing, 14¾, 17½ and 18c. Lard dull; tierces, 18½ to 19¼c; keg, 20¼ to 21½c. Sugar dull; common, 10¾c. Whisky depressed; Western rectified, 85 to 90c. Coffee dull and lower; fair, 14¾ to 15c; prime, 16¾ to 17¼.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn, 63c. Oats, 64 to 65c. Whisky, 91c. Pork, $32. Bulk meats, 12¼ to 14¼. Bacon, 13¾, 16¾ and 17¼c. Lard, 18¾c; hams, 18½ to 19c. Sugar, 14 to 15c. Molasses, 80 to 85c. Cotton quiet and steady, 27c. Wheat dull and nominal. Rye and barley nominally unchanged. Butter scarce, 40 to 45c. Eggs advanced to 24@25c. Coffee, 19¾ to 23½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Tobacco—224 hhds sold at $56@16 75. Flour, $5 50@6. Oats, 62 to 63c. Corn, 63 to 65c. Choice sugar, 15½c. Molasses, 80 to 85c. Pork, $32 25. Lard, 19c. Bacon, 14¼, 17½ and 17¾c. Bulk meats, 13¼, 16¾ and 16¾c. Whisky, 91c. Cotton, 26½c. Wheat, $1 45@1 55. Rye, $1 45.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Flour unsettled. Wheat, $1 50. Corn, 56 to 60c. Oats, 56 to 58c. Rye, $1 26. Whisky, 90c. Groceries unchanged. Pork, $31 50@32. Bulk meats and bacon lower and unquotable. Lard, ½c lower.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1 11¼@1 12. Corn, 55c. Oats, 52½c. Rye, $1 20@1 20½. Barley, $1 73@1 75. Highwines, 89c. Pork, $30@30 50. Lard, 18 to 18½c. Bulk shoulders, 11¾c; sides, 15 to 16c; hams, 15½ to 16c. Sugar, 14 to 16c. Molasses, $1@1 05.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23.—Consols closed at 93½ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 85½, and at Frankfort, 87¾ to 87¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales 12,000 bales.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

OFFICE OF HERNANDO INSURANCE CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 23, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, present: S. H. Dunscomb, Vice President: M. L. Meacham, A. Vaccaro, D. H. Townsend, E. McDavitt and T. F. Mackall —the only absent member being the late President, S. B. WILLIAMSON.

On motion, Messrs. McDavitt, Townsend and Meacham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board, and their appreciation of the services of their late President, SAMUEL B. WILLIAMSON, now deceased.

The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his mysterious Providence, has taken from our midst SAMUEL B. WILLIAMSON, the worthy and honored President of this Company, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Memphis during the past thirty-four years, having cast his lot in this city at the age of seventeen years; his career as a business man was marked by great energy, tact and sterling integrity, and in all the walks of life his example was worthy of emulation by us all; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our President, SAMUEL B. WILLIAMSON, this Company has lost a true and devoted friend and officer, society a true Christian gentleman, the business men of Memphis an old and most respected associate, and his family a kind husband and tender father.

Resolved further, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased, together with the heartfelt condolence of all the Officers and Directors of the Hernando Insurance Company, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of said Company.

Resolved, That we, the Officers and Board of Directors of this Company, attend the funeral in body.

S. H. DUNSCOMB,
BEN MAY, Secretary. Vice President.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Hay! Hay!

JUST RECEIVED, 1,000 Bales HAY, in flat-boats, foot of Exchange street.
For sale low to the trade.
mar24 SOLNER & KIRKLEY, No. 34 Monroe street.

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1823.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE CONDITION OF THE—

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF THE—

City of New York,

JANUARY 1st, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	273,843 77
	$773,843 77

ASSETS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on Real Estate, worth over 50 per cent, over the amount loaned	$156,130 00
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities owned by the Comp'ny, market value	411,640 00
Cash in bank and office	25,986 66
Loans on demand, with collaterals	85,000 00
Premiums due and outstanding	82,715 92
Cash in Agents' hands in course of transmission	36,445 04
Interest due and accrued on Securities	17,326 15
Other Assets of Company	8,500 00
Total Assets	$773,843 77

LIABILITIES:

Losses unpaid, not due	$34,588 01

Sworn and subscribed to by
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the North American Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said North American Fire Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Agent,
NO. 17 MADISON STREET.
mar21 Memphis, Tenn.

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES.

HARTLEY & GURLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN GROCERIES,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 S. E. Cor. Linden and Beale Sts.,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
mar21

Attention
Grocers and Produce Dealers.

CHILES & ANDERSON,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
WILL make it to your interest to call at their SAMPLE Rooms, up stairs, at No. 316 Front street, where you will find fine samples of every thing in the Grocery and Produce line. Goods already in store. mar21

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
City of New York,
JANUARY 1st, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	367,129 83
	$767,129 83

ASSETS:

United States, City and other Stocks, market value	$485,550 00
Bonds and Mortgages	86,450 00
Demand Loans	95,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank	49,111 54
Unpaid Premiums	5,000 27
Other Assets of the Company	38,988 42
	$767,129 83

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due	$16,129 83

Sworn and subscribed to by
GEO. C. LATTERLEE, President.
W. K. LATHROP, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Washington Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Washington Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Agent,
NO. 17 MADISON STREET.
mar24 Memphis, Tennessee.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, } ss.
Western District of Tennessee, }

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JNO. C. McDADE,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 29th of April, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
mar24 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, } ss.
Western District of Tennessee, }

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estates of

JOHN POWER & THOMAS McGINNOY,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
mar24 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, } ss.
Western District of Tennessee, }

THIS is to give notice that on

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : March 24, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Ixion hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

TEA.—Finest that money will buy.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

The stock of white goods at A. Seesel & Son's is a strong indication of the amount of business they mean to transact.

Our dress hats for gentlemen are unsurpassed. LEIDY & Co., hatters,
2w 269 Main st., opposite Square.

WANTED.—Copies of the AVALANCHE of the 10th and 17th of January and March 9th, to complete our files. tf

South Carolina bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

PERSONAL.—Mr. Venable, proprietor of the Huntsville Hotel, Robert Colbut, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Jackson are in town and stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

Beaver, cassimere, silk and all the leading styles hats are to be found in the large and well selected stock of Leidy & Co., 269 Main street, opposite the Square.
1w

Gentlemen's clothing beautifully cleaned or dyed by a new and superior process, preserving the shape and imparting new luster to the garments. Repairing done by the most skillful of workmen, at the steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Having connected myself with the well known house of Messrs. Menken & Bros., I would be pleased to see my friends and those who are in want of dry goods, feeling that I can suit them, as they keep not only a very large and well assorted stock, but a very cheap one.
EDWARD A. SPOTSWOOD.

HAY! HAY!—The attention of all proprietors of stock is especially directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Kinkley, No. 34 Union street. This firm has just received a consignment of 1,200 bales of very superior hay, which is for sale on board of flatboats at the foot of Exchange street. They are prepared to offer unusual advantages to the trade.

Good hats and legitimate styles at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Look at the styles of spring garments at Seessel's. Elegant and reasonable in price.

Virginia bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

Just received, an elegant stock of spring silks and dress goods, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

THE GREAT HOOSHEADS DEPOT.—Just received, and for sale on consignment, one flatboat load of hunds, jowls and ear corn, at No. 282 Front street. 1w

STEALING FROM A STEAMBOAT.—A vagrant named Mack Jones was captured on the wharf yesterday with a new boot in his possession, in which he had placed several spools of cotton. He was made to give a proper account of the manner in which the articles came into his possession, and he was accordingly taken to the Adams street station and locked up. It is supposed he purloined the articles from a steamer at the landing. Mack will have an interview with a magistrate this morning.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY NIGHT.—Pic-nic, twenty persons; Statuary, six groups; Song by Miss S. and Mr. Herzog, Lover's Quarrel; Saprbs, twenty-one persons; Trial of Robert Emmett; Recitation and Tableaux; Mr. J. Seessel; Spirit of Religion; song by Miss C. Ennis; Trial of Effie Dean, thirty persons; the Maniac, recitation and tableaux, by Miss H. L.; Jacob's Ladder; angels song by Mr. H.; Spectre Bride, twenty-five persons; Burlesque, Messrs. Clapp, Sullivan and Littlejohn; Fairies' Ring, twenty-six persons; Rehearsing for Christmas.

General Prim hat. Francisco & Wiggin. 1w

The "*Espaniolta*," a new style hat for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

A fine line of staple and plantation goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

A fresh line of dress goods now being opened at prices astonishingly low for the material. A. SEESEL & SON.

Camerdam Bros., merchant tailors, No. 280 Main street (Bethel Block), late from New York city, have on hand a good assortment of French and English spring and summer cassimeres, and guarantee they will be made up in style. 1w

MENKEN BROTHERS'
Grand Opening of Paris Novelties.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the non-arrival of childrens' garments, the opening of latest styles of childrens' wearing apparel is postponed until Wednesday, March 24.
3t

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Committee on Invitation of the Commercial Convention, which will be held in this city on the 19th of May, took place yesterday at the Peabody Hotel, Colonel J. P. Trezevant in the chair. A form of invitation was adopted, the usual preliminary arrangements made and the committee adjourned until this afternoon to meet at the same place, when it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance.

Our hats are *legitimate* styles, and of the finest qualities.
1w LEIDY & Co., hatters

"Quick sale and fresh stock" shall be the ruling motto of this house in future. That will insure a fresh stock constantly on hand. A. SEESSEL & SON.

IMPORTANT CORN-ER'S INQUESTS.—Dr. Lane, the celebrated Chiropodist, held a very large number of corn-er's inquests at the Peabody Hotel yesterday. In all the cases a *post mortem* examination, contrary to rule, followed the inquest, and the general verdict was sudden death to the offending atoms, and out they came in the twinkling of an eye. Strange to say, the jury in each case was composed of the subject, or rather patient, who was immediately relieved after the verdict was rendered and carried into execution. The Doctor will hold quite a number of corn-er's inquests to-day, and, if need be, investigate why bunions are so prevalent in Memphis. All interested are invited to attend these imporiant *seances*, at the Peabody each day.

VELOCIPEDIANA.—One of the great centers of attraction in the city at the present time is the great Velocipede Rink under the auspices of Colonel Ed. Worsham in the time-honored dining-room of the Gayoso House. At all hours from early morn till dewy eve bright-looking belles and gallant swains are to be seen prancing about the floor on "fiery, untamed velocipedes." This is the fashionable amusement of the day, so that all our ladies and gentlemen of ton, if they wish to be in the fashion, should visit the "Rink" above mentioned, and practice Velocipedinia.

ARNT CONSOLIDATION.—By the recent act of Congress reducing the army, and by orders from the War Department, the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Memphis, Union City, Humboldt and Paducah is to be consolidated with the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The new arrangement, the citizens will regret to learn, places General Gordon Granger, Colonel commanding the Twenty-fifth, on the retired or unattached list of officers, as well as a number of the Captains of the regiment, several of whom were only lately appointed to that position. The Twenty-fifth Infantry is at present under marching orders to Atlanta, Georgia, where they expect to be quartered during the summer.

A. Seessel & Son ask no more—if as much—for their elegant goods than you may be asked to pay for trashy old goods elsewhere.

The Reported Militia Fight.—Advices from Woodville last evening state that there is no foundation for the report that a fight occurred between the "melish" and the citizens of that place on Monday.

"They that fight and run away,
May live to fight another day."

THE GAIETIES.—Mr. Manager Ely still continues to furnish a capital, varied and pleasant entertainment to his patrons at the Gaieties theater each evening. He is in negotiation with *several* "stars" of the first magnitude, and novelties of a startling description may be nightly regested.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.

The Late Mr. S. B. Williamson—His Funeral Yesterday—A Sketch of his Life and of the Memphis of Long Ago.

The last sad mark of respect was paid yesterday to the remains of Mr. S. B. Williamson, a prominent merchant of Memphis and a most esteemed citizen, who departed this life on the evening of Sunday, full of years and honors, at his residence on Madison street. The funeral obsequies were very largely attended, and conspicuous in the mournful cortege were the members of the society of "The Old Folks at Home," wearing the usual badge of mourning, and headed by their venerable President, Colonel Charles D. McLean. The funeral services took place in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which congregation the deceased was for many years an influential and respected member. After the choir had sung a beautiful anthem suitable to the solemn occasion, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Ranson, who was assisted in the services by Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, preached a most impressive sermon, in which he referred to the life, character and virtues of the deceased, and also alluded to the integrity which had ever characterized his transactions as a merchant and his sterling christian conduct in all that pertained to the business of life. In pathetic terms he adverted to the last hours of the deceased, and said that he had died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.

At the close of the services in the church, the coffin was carried out and deposited in the hearse, the following old and respected citizens, who had known Mr. Williamson for many, many years, officiating as pall bearers: Messrs. D. H. Townsend, F. W. Royster, W. A. Goodwin, Napoleon Hill, Eugene Mageveny, J. M. Provine, T. B. Norment and S. Mansfield. The funeral cortege then proceeded to Elmwood Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in one of the private vaults to await interment.

Mr. Williamson was born in Madison county, Tenn., about the year 1818, and at the time of his death was in the neighborhood of fifty-one years of age. His father, Dr. Williamson, still lives, and is now at the age of about eighty years, a prominent and influential citizen of Obion county, Tenn., residing at Union City. Up to the age of nineteen years, Mr. Williamson, as has been said, followed the plow on his father's farm, and then came to Memphis, which was then, as compared with what it is now, an unsightly landing on the banks of the Mississippi, but still a place of great importance in the estimation of the people of West Tennessee in those days, and especially in the estimation of ambitious young men in the country who regarded a start in the world in Memphis as sure to be followed by reputation and wealth. There were no railroads then; no paved streets and rows of magnificent buildings; no street railroad cars; no theaters; no stately churches; no newspapers like the AVALANCHE; no hotels like the Overton, Peabody, or the Worsham; none of the evidences of progress and refinement that now exist. Cotton was not sold then in lists of 500 or 1,000 bales as it now is; it was hauled in on wagons for miles, and was sold on the streets in what would now be termed a "retail" way. There was no Court Square then. That now beautiful spot in the midst of the whirl and bustle of business was then probably a pasture, if not a farm or garden, and had perhaps a rail fence, if indeed it had any fence at all; or it may have been a trysting place in the summer moon-lit nights when many a tale of love was breathed and carried off on the silent air. There were no "scrip rings" then, and no railroad cliques; nor were there any Brownlows or Claytons. People paid their taxes, feared God, and believed in Andy Jackson. Such a place was Memphis when Mr. Williamson began his career here about the year 1837. He first started out as clerk for old Colonel McMakin, who kept a hotel about where the navy yard is now located. Here he remained a year or two, during which time, by his diligence, courtesy and business tact, he made many friends that were probably useful to him in after life. Hotel life, and particularly such as it was in Tennessee in those days, was not suited to his ambition, however, and we next hear of him as started in the grocery business in partnership with Mr. Davy Townsend, who survives him, and is now a prominent cotton factor at No. 256 Front street. The firm of Townsend & Williamson was carried on for some years, doing a prosperous business, and was finally dissolved by mutual consent, when Mr. Williamson again appeared as head of the house of Williamson & Hancock, in the same line of business. This firm was succeeded by that of S. B. Williamson & Co., of which W. A. Brown was a member, and which continued on until 1859, from which time until 1863 Mr. Williamson was in business by himself. In September, 1863, he entered into partnership with Napoleon Hill, Esq., and N. P. Pontaine, Esq., with which gentlemen he continued in business, under the style of Williamson, Hill & Co., to the time of his death, which occurred on Sunday last. He was well connected, and a near relation of John Bell, of Tennessee, who was the Union candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the eventful campaign of 1860. In all respects he was a self-made man, having started in life penniless and died in possession of considerable means, which his widow and one child (a son aged ten years) inherit. His widow was Miss Mary E. Eanes, of Raleigh, Tennessee. In the whole course of his life, he was a good and public spirited citizen, as upright merchant, a fond and kind husband and father, a firm and trusty friend and an ornament to social and mercantile circles. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the time of his death and President of the Hernando Fire Insurance Company of this city, in addition to which he filled many other offices of trust and confidence. Beloved and respected in life, he is dead regretted and mourned by many. The "Old Folks" association attended his funeral in a body yesterday, and dropped many a tear over his remains as they were deposited in their final resting place under the sod in Elmwood, whither many have preceeded, and others of his friends and associates may soon follow. Such is a brief and rough sketch of the life and death of Mr. S. B. Williamson, a representative man and merchant of Memphis.

Castillian hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

Maple Syrup and fine Goshen Butter.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

You can depend on one of Leidy & Co.'s best hats, 269 Main street. 1w

See future announcement as to the grandest opening of the season at Seessel's.

Georgia bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

If you want house and sign painting executed in first-class style, go to A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street.

Buy your hats of Francisco & Wiggin, leaders of the fashion, under Peabody Hotel.

Ladies' apparel of every description of material beautifully cleaned and dyed at steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Our stock of hats is the largest in the city, and is excelled by none in any of the larger cities. LEIDY & Co.,
1w opposite Court Square.

THE COMING LAW JUDGESHIP.—The coming Judiciary election is already attracting much attention, and suggestions of names in connection with the position to be filled are becoming the order of the day. One of the most important of our courts is the Law Court, and for it we beg leave to suggest the name of our well known fellow-citizen, Judge Marland L. Perkins. This gentleman is fully identified with our people. He possesses the highest personal character, is a sound lawyer, a man of fine ability, and would administer the law impartially and reflect credit upon himself and his constituents. No one whose name has been or doubtless will be named in connection with the position is more competent to fill it, and a more available candidate, in every sense, cannot be selected. Independent of his qualifications his great popularity among all classes will render his name a tower of strength to the Conservative ticket. Let the Conservatives nominate him and victory will surely be their's. Hoping Judge Perkins will respond to this call by allowing his friends the use of his name, we are, respectfully,

CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

Oxtail and Turtle Soup, in cans.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

All the leading "New York" styles hats at Leidy & Co's. 1w

Just received, a fine line of silk poplins for spring suits—all shades, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main staeet. 4t

Reduced prices this day, in prints, domestics, Irish linens, table damasks, napkins and towels. A. SEESSEL & SON.

SEWING SILK SPOOL SILK.—There is now on view at our counting-room, some very beautiful samples of the celebrated "Sterling" spool cotton, and also the famous *Semper Idem*, spool silk, from the manufacturing establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, General Agents for the United States. Liberal measures are being adopted in Memphis to bring these very superior articles, and especially the spool cotton, before the attention of the ladies. The spool silk, and also the spool cotton, will be found for sale at all the principal stores in the city.

All hands were engaged up to twelve o'clock last night opening and marking off notions at Seessel's.

AN EMINENT METHODIST DIVINE COMING.—We find the following in the *Christian Advocate* for the present week: "The Rev. Dr. Green, of Nashville, will preach Sabbath next, in the morning at Second street church, and in the evening at Hernando street church. In the afternoon he will address a mass meeting of children belonging to the Sabbath schools of our own and sister denominations at the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Court street. Tuesday evening, the 30th instant, in aid of the Springdale church building fund, Dr. Green will deliver a lecture—the place to be announced in due time. His subject, which he will treat at our special request, made because he knows all about it and can tell it admirably, will be: "*Fishing and Fishermen.*" Whoever hears that lecture will be amply repaid, we predict, and at the same time we, the dwellers in Springdale, hope to receive, in aid of our church building, from every hearer—adult, fifty cents; child, twenty-five cents. We want at least fifteen hundred hearers—let no friend fail to be present in person or by proxy. This is an easy method of helping a good cause, and at the same time profiting one's self—far better than fairs and the like."

The *lastiest* assortment of boys' hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Young gents' Fifth avenue dress hat at Francisco & Wiggin's, Peabody Hotel. 1w

North Carolina Bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

Examine the magnificent show windows at Seessel's this morning. The display will be suggestive of an elegant and well selected stock.

Every style of parasols the most fastidious could call for, may be had in our house, at New York prices. "Quick sale and light profit."

WANTED.—Immediately, one or two white men to work in a garden near the city. Also a woman to go in the country. Apply at the Worsham House.

Ladies' opera cloaks, plumes, lace points, etc., beautifully cleaned and dyed at the old established steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Commercial Convention.

The Committee of Invitation not having finished their business, adjourned to meet at the Peabody Hotel at three p.m. to-day. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as the invitations should be sent out as soon as possible. The members composing the committee will find their names below.

J. T. TREZEVANT, Chairman.
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

J T Trezevant,	J T Swayne,
J O Pierce,	M J Wicks,
E McDavitt,	L M Wolcott,
Wm M Smith,	Landon C Haynes,
T A Nelson,	R C Brinkley,
H G Smith,	E H Porter,
J F Boyd,	A Wright,
A Alston,	I G Harris,
W H Stephens,	John W Leftwich,
J J DuBose,	L J Dupre,
D A Brower,	W H Greenlaw,
L V Marye,	M C Gallaway,
	W J Sykes.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—A man named Fred. Brown, and his wife, were brought before Justice Norton, yesterday, accused of assaulting a woman named Mrs. Crowly, by throwing brickbats at her head and dousing her with foul water. The party are near neighbors, but appear to have entirely forgot the scriptural precept to love their neighbors as themselves. The Justice, after hearing the evidence in the case, ordered Brown to give bonds in the amount of five hundred dollars to keep the peace towards Mrs. Crowly and all the persons in the State of Tennessee, for the period of six months.

The "Espanolia" hat, entirely new, at Leidy & Co.'s, hatters. 1w

Good eating and seed sweet potatoes for sale at No. 40 Jefferson street. 2t

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, is a thoroughly practical house and sign painter.

Every style of parasol the most fastidious could call for, may be seen in our house, at prices which may well be termed an inducement. A. SEESSEL & SON.

A HORSE-THIEF COMMITTED.—A notorious horse-thief belonging to the colored persuasion, with the peculiar appointment of Lot Lunkpins, was before Justice Kiernan for examination yesterday, on a charge of horse-stealing. The warrant contained two counts, one of which charged Lot with stealing a horse from Mr. Martin Griffin, and another animal from Mr. Griffith. The evidence was decidedly against Lot, and he was accordingly committed to jail in default of $4,000 to await his trial at the present term of the Criminal Court.

A CLOTHES THIEF CAPTURED.—An individual named John Tobark entered into a little clothes stealing transaction on Monday night, which led to his arrest by the police yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon he put in an appearance before Justice Millard, and the result is that he is now in jail awaiting trial at the present term of the Criminal Court, being unable to give bail to the extent of one thousand dollars to come up when wanted.

JUST RECEIVED—75 bbls. pinkeye potatoes, at $3 per bbl.; 100 bbls russet potatoes, at $3 per bbl.; 100 bbls. prime mess pork, at $29 per bbl.; 100 pkgs. choice butter; 50 casks bacon; 50 bbls. Vahlburg & Dixon's celebrated flour; 75 bbls. Vahlburg & Dixon's Great Western flour; 50 bbls. K. D. corn meal; a large lot of bulk meats.

TAYLOR & WELLER,
2t 186 Front street.

Leading styles hats, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

THE LATE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT THE LEVEE.—A colored drayman named Wm. Pleasant was brought up before Justice Griffith to answer a charge of appropriating a quantity of household goods to his own uses, belonging to a negro who had come down the river on a steamboat a few days ago. It was alleged that Pleasant was hired to deliver the goods in question at a certain house on Second street, but he neglected to do so, and it was given out that he had stolen the furniture, sold it and put the proceeds in his pocket. When the case was investigated yesterday, the evidence failed to substantiate the accusation and Pleasant was discharged.

Dress hats for gentlemen—the "Fifth Avenue," "Broadway" and "D'Orsay"—at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

MRS. LANDER AT THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—A very appreciative and at sametime very fashionable audience greeted the queen of tragedy on this continent, Mrs. F. W. Lander, on her first appearance at the New Memphis Theater last evening, in her magnificent role of *Elizabeth, Queen of England*. The reception was worthy of the gifted *artiste* and of the occasion, as it was generous, hearty and cordial in the extreme. Her rendering of the character was true to life and thoroughly natural throughout, and it is to be regretted that the great demands on our space prevents even a brief analysis of the part as rendered so grandly by Mrs. Lander last evening. Imperious, haughty, merciless by turns. Anon, moved by the tender passion, by the soft words and appealing glances of "Essex," (Mr. J. H. Taylor); next a torrent of fury, signing the death warrant of "Mary, Queen of Scots," because she dared to name "Phillip of Spain" as her successor; now attempting to cajole "James of Scotland," when she knew well that she had sent his mother to the scaffold, and then defending her conduct when the terrible news of the execution of "Mary" was announced. In the scene, however, when she grasps the sword of "Henry VIII.," and bids defiance to Spain, there was a marked feebleness; but she rose to the occasion in her scene with "Essex," when, as conqueress of Cadiz, she returned, and on being branded as a traitor, broke his sword in her royal presence. It was indeed a grand piece of acting. Throughout the fourth and fifth acts Mrs. Lander was also truly great, and was twice called before the curtain. She was ably supported by Mr. J. H. Taylor, who was a most admirable "Essex," Mr. Becks, Mr. Lanagan, Mr. Malmburg, Mrs. Lanagan, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Cline. To-night *Elizabeth* will be repeated, with the same gorgeous costumes as that of last evening.

A FORGER CAPTURED. Detective McCune has just effected the capture of an important fugitive from justice, for whose arrest a reward of five hundred dollars was offered, and has succeeded in lodging him safely in the county jail of Shelby. About four years ago an individual named A. C. Long, who had been extensively engaged in the grain business in the city of Detroit, Michigan, entered into sundry forging operations, and then suddenly disappeared. Various individuals from his accustomed haunts "on 'change" and other places, and the forgeries being discovered, the telegraph was put in motion. Between three and four thousand dollars was the amount named that Long had decamped with, and it having been ascertained that he had "gone South," a detective named Sullivan was sent in pursuit. He followed the fugitive to Memphis, but here lost trace of him, as he learned that Long had taken refuge in the wilds of Arkansas. On Saturday Detective McCune, of the Metropolitan force, received information that Long was lying quietly in Madison; so he took a trip to that delightful city on Monday, and the fugitive was soon in the hands of the Sheriff. Long, however, during his travels in Arkansas, had learned some little about their way of dealing out justice in that State, so he volunteered to come over to Memphis with McCune. He is now in jail in this city, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Michigan for his extradition.

THE DICKENS TRAGEDY.

Arrest of an Alleged Accessory to the Double Murder.

On the morning of the 20th of February last the greatest excitement prevailed on the streets of the city of Memphis by a rumor becoming current that a dreadful tragedy had been enacted the previous evening at the house of Colonel Tom Dickens, near Big Creek. Two persons were reported to have been killed, and Colonel Dickens and a relation who was in the house at the time were both said to have been dangerously wounded. The particulars of the frightful affair were brought to the city by an Irish laborer who lives in the vicinity of the spot where the bloody tragedy was enacted. Colonel A. P. Curry, Sheriff of Shelby county, proceeded to the place, accompanied by coroner Samelson and several members of the police force, but although the most diligent inquiries were made at the inquest, still no one seemed to be able to throw any light on the bloody affair. It will be remembered that it was given in evidence that when the assassins, two in number, entered the house, while Colonel Dickens, his overseer, Graham Wilson, and a young man named Robert Humphries, were at supper, a colored girl named Nancy, being in attendance, Humphries had risen to open the door on hearing a knock, and the instant he opened it two men unceremoniously walked in, one of the men firing at Humphries as he entered, wounding him in the arm. The terrible melee then commenced, and the lamp which stood on the table was quickly overturned, and in the darkness Wilson was shot down and killed. Six bullets penetrated his breast, and while he lay dead on the ground his body was horribly mutilated with a bowie-knife.

The colored girl was shot in the breast, and ran out into the yard, where she fell dead. Colonel Dickens was fired at several times, but fortunately escaped with slight wounds, one on the right temple and the other in the left arm. After the two men had completed their frightful work of blood, they went to the stable of Colonel Dickens, took out two of the horses, and rode off. Next morning the horses were found by a colored boy several miles distant from the scene of the tragedy, and taken back to Mr. Dickens' plantation.

As has been previously stated, although the most diligent inquiries were made as to the perpetrators of the horrible deed, no one appeared to be able to give any evidence that was likely to lead to their identification and arrest, and the particulars of the bloody transaction had almost passed from the minds of citizens when it was revived yesterday by the arrest of a person named E. C. Patterson, on the charge of being accessory to the double murder of Wilson and the colored woman Nancy.

Patterson was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Hall, the affidavit being made by Colonel Tom Dickens, and he was brought before Justice Griffith in the forenoon, when he was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000, his bondsmen being Messrs. F. M. Cash, Wade H. Bolton and J. P. Chambers.

The investigation of the terrible affair will take place at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, in Justice Griffith's office, before Justices Griffith, Hall and Hill, and the result will be awaited with the greatest interest by the citizens.

Imported hats at Leidy & Co.'s. Elegant goods. 1w

An elegant line of *Chevigne* poplins—something entirely new—just opened at Seessel's. Anything new in the market they are bound to have.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The judgments rendered in cases in this Court yesterday are as follows:

Whitman Bros. vs. Pike et al.; judgment for plaintiffs, $292 80.

Tobacco Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Kendig; judgment for plaintiff, $623 20.

Graham vs. Steele; judgment for plaintiff, $77 50.

Hill, Kevor et al. vs. Fightmaster; judgment for plaintiff, $610 50.

Howell vs. McGrath; judgment for plaintiff, $1,127 50.

Tenn. State M. & F. Ins. Co. vs. Eakin; judgment for plaintiff, $781 66.

Howell, use, etc., vs. Winford; judgment for plaintiff, $208.

Ransom & Holbrook vs. Bolling & Co.; judgment for plaintiffs, $94 05.

Atherton vs. Beadle; judgment for plaintiff, $118 92.

Collett vs. Turney; judgment for defendant, $300.

The case of Greenlaw and Jones vs. Cocke was on trial when the Court adjourned to-day. The same will be resumed and disposed of immediately, after which the calender inserted below will be called for trial:

1792. M. & A. of Memphis vs. Morrison.
1794. Same vs. Grayson.
1795. Same vs. Mentges.
1796. Same vs. Fitzpatrick.
1798. Cathown vs. League et al.
1801. Memphis City R. R. Co. v. Trigg.
1802. King vs. Merriman.
1803. Black, Cameron & Co. vs. Patterson et al.
746. Weible vs. Schellenbaum et al.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—In this Court yesterday the trial of the case of Underwood vs. Arkansas Insurance Company, continued from Monday, was concluded, and the case given to the jury, who brought in a verdict for plaintiff to the amount of $1,386. The plaintiff in the case of Sullivan vs. Bluff City Insurance Company, took a non-suit.

The Court was engaged in the trial of the case of Arnold vs. Trigg, when it adjourned. This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover the amount due on a promisary note, which is alleged to have been executed by the defendant, who seeks to evade a recovery on the same by introducing and establishing the plea of *nonest factum*. Under the recent enactment of the State Legislature, both the plaintiff and defendant are competent witnesses in their own cause, and accordingly were, each in their proper turn, placed upon the witness stand—the plaintiff swearing that he saw the defendant sign the note sued on, while the defendant swore that he never did sign said note. There seems to be a question of veracity involved in this suit.

To-day the above case will be again taken up and disposed of, then the regular calendar will be called, commencing with 1460, McCullum, adm'r, vs. Stewart & Bro.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Yesterday's calendar was not entirely disposed of. The cases remaining untried on the same will be heard to-day. The decrees filed yesterday are as follows:

Stillman vs. Breen; sale set aside.
Meath vs. Porter; on appeal.
Miller vs. Warfield; final.
McKnight vs. Dill; sale.
Carmen vs. Hale.
Dickens vs. Dickens; dower.
Morrison vs. Morrison; divorce.

An account is being taken in the Gayoso Savings Institution case. Claimants must file their claims at once.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* The business transacted in this court yesterday is as follows:

State vs. Pugh, perjury, *nol. pros.*
State vs. Same, perjury, " "
State vs. Gibb, perjury, " "
State vs. Nabors, perjury, " "
State vs. Holmes, larceny, " "
State vs. Caudle, larceny, " "
State vs. Pritchard, larceny " "

The case of State vs Clark, charged with larceny, was called up and the trial proceeded with, but owing to the absence of material witnesses the trial had to be continued over until this morning. If the above case is concluded in time to-day, the regular calendar will be resumed.

THE VARIETIES.—The great French *Can Can* is still the standard dish served up to the hundreds who crowd the Varieties each night. It will be repeated this evening.

An Open Letter.

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1869.

To Messrs. Brinkley, Church and others, representatives of the "Citizens' Union" and complainants in the bill of injunction restraining the issuance of city bonds:

GENTLEMEN—I presume it was according to the instruction of the "Citizens' Union" that you demurred to the bill to restrain by injunction the further issuance of bonds by the City Council.

I presume, also, that it was known to the members of that organization for what purpose those bonds were to be issued—and how they were to be applied—the condition of affairs which prompted the Board of Aldermen to resort to their use, and the end which they were designed to accomplish.

I presume, also, that your motives were for the public good, and that you acted without prejudice towards the City Council, though differing from them in judgment, yet granting all the integrity of purpose and desire for the common weal with which you have acted yourselves.

Now, if you knew that the injunction was solicited and obtained (and you ought to know it) that the firemen of the city, who protect your property from the ravages of fire; that the street hands, who toil for $1 50 per day; that the hospital nurses, who minister to your destitute sick; that many of your merchants, who supply provender for your fire teams, provisions and medicines for your hospitals and your city officials generally (who are not all public plunderers) had not been paid for three months—I repeat, if you knew all this when you solicited the injunction, and had informed yourselves as to the resources of the city to raise money otherwise than by issuing bonds, and were acting for the public good, you unanimously at the same time, or before determining upon the injunction, devised some other means in lieu by which the present and pressing embarrassments of the corporation could be removed.

Let me inquire of you as sensible business men what your relief measures were? For with your assumed and publicly declared superiority of judgment in municipal affairs, when you affirm that one measure is not good, you ought to be able and willing to name a better one.

This continual pulling down, without endeavoring to build up; this perpetual resistance of measures devised by those in authority to carry on the city government, coupled with a dogged and sullen silence as to what is better, and a mysterious "I know, but I won't tell" kind of a department; these wholesale charges of mismanagement, and worse, in vague general terms—the opprobrious epithets applied to office-holders generally without special charges and names, is not only unmanly, but is unjust and belittles the city at large, both at home and abroad.

I ask again, what are your *relief measures*, and when will you make them public? Are the fire department and city employes and creditors generally to be paid or not? and what other means if not by the instrumentality of your bonds?

I challenge you, as sensible, business men, to give a *tangible, practicable* answer to the question.

Was it understood and *agreed upon* and *insisted upon* when the injunction was ordered by the Citizens' Union, that the members of that body, who were and are, largely in arrears with their taxes, should immediately liquidate their indebtedness to the city, thus doing away with the necessity of the bonds?

Let me say to you, in all candor, that example is a *great leader*, and that a sensible man always *regulates* his own household before that of others.

All the little real estate belonging to the city is now mortgaged. Your railroad stocks, you say you won't sell, and moneyed men don't generally like that class of collateral, and won't lend money on it, and even if they would the cry of "railroad ring" would defeat the consummation of the transaction. What then do you propose? The tax payers are either unwilling or unable to pay up past due taxes and liabilities to the city, as you may find by inquiring among your own members, the head and front of the Citizen's Union being indebted to the city now over $50,000.

You did not even appoint a committee to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, who would have listened to them patiently, and suggest some relief measures in lieu of the bonds.

Go up to the city offices, examine the books—they are public property—and see the condition of the city. Meet the Board in open session—they will doubtless hear a delegation from the Citizens' Union patiently, and will listen with particular and marked attention to measures of relief which may be suggested.

Quit working yourselves into young volcanoes, and you may rest assured that you will have influence even with your Board of Aldermen.

If the corporation is embarrassed, if the county is in difficulties, if the city generally is at a dead halt, put your shoulders to the wheel and help them out, and don't, like the highland terrapin, put out your heads to the sunshine and retreat to your shells when it thunders, and don't be continually stopping men and telling them that they are on the wrong road, and refuse to point out the right one.

The solid men of Memphis act in a strange manner to build a city, and are certainly afflicted with a strange distemper.

If a man projects a railroad enterprise without examination into the merits of his proposition, he is immediately charged with personal aggrandisement. If the city proposes to sell her effects to pay her debts, there's a "ring" at the bottom. If a man seeks or holds office in which he is immediately charged with a desire for public plunder, and no convention of citizens, not even the intelligence of the bar, can be held without more or less bad feeling.

I warn you and others of this state of affairs—you know it to be true, and if it is not stopped by the solid men of the city Memphis will yet deplore the action of her friends, and will pray to be delivered from them.

CAMPTOWN.

We strive to please.
LEIDY & Co., hatters,
1w 269 Main st., opposite Square.

The most complete dress goods department in Memphis, is decidedly at SEESSEL'S.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather is cool. The river here is rising slowly, with a fair stage from Cairo down. At St. Louis the river is swelling, with an improvement in the channel between that point and Cairo. The Ohio is declining at Louisville, with eight feet in the canal. Arkansas and White rivers continue at high stage.

ARRIVALS.
Steamer Guidon, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.
Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Osceola.
" Natchez, Vicksburg.
" Leni Leoti, Arkansas river.
" St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Des Arc, White river.

IN PORT.
Coosa, Minneola and Guidon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shipments to Arkansas continue good. The Des Arc, Leni Leoti, and Natoma, got off last night with fair and splendid trips.

The superb passenger steamer Guidon, came in from Arkansas yesterday morning with a fair list of cotton, and leaves this evening at five p.m. for a two days' trip for all points on the Arkansas, through to Little Rock. Captain Garrett Huls, her well known and popular clerk, will have charge of the boat this trip—Captain Clay Rice, having left last evening for Louisville on a business trip. Shippers will bear in mind that "Guidon's" band, in all her glory, will sail to-day, positively, for the Arkansas.

The Robert Burns, Lizzie Gill and Virginia are due from New Orleans.

The Bismark left St. Louis on Sunday, for New Orleans.

The Clifton is due this evening from Cincinnati.

The Mollie Able, Captain Duble, will leave the wharf this evening for New Orleans and the lands.

The remains of the late Joshua P. Prather, who died in St. Louis on the 18th inst., were interred at Newport, Ky., Sunday morning. Mr. Prather was well known in river circles, having spent his early days in steamboating on the Ohio, on one boat with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Donahue, who is engaged here in the steamboat agency.

Captain Robert Good returned home yesterday from Paducah, where he has been to inspect several hind-wheelers.

The Minneola, Captain Miller, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Cincinnati. Wm. Hall does the honors of the office.

Major John Adams left last evening for St. Louis on business connected with his line.

The Mary Erwin, Captain Yerkes, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Cincinnati. Charles Nash, a clever gentleman, presides in the office.

The fine steamer Argosy, Captain Wm. Ashford, the regular Thursday White river packet, will be in port to-day to receive, and leave to-morrow evening. Milt Harry, a clever gentleman and accommodating clerk, has charge of the office.

The Clark, Captain Harrison Blasdel, is the regular Thursday Arkansas river United States mail packet. She will be in port to-day to receive.

The splendid passenger steamer Mary E. Forsyth, Captain Haney, will leave the wharf this evening at five o'clock for St. Louis. Mr. W. B. White, purser.

The elegant passenger steamer Virginia will be up this evening, bound for Louisville.

In our issue of yesterday morning we made mention of the accident to the Mollie Able. From the St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday we glean further particulars, as follows:

Unfortunately, when opposite the Arsenal, she ran aground, and did not get away until about noon, after a tow-boat had been sent to her assistance. Said to relate, while the Fisher was alongside the Able, about to pull her off, the mate of the Able, Jerry Coates, was caught between a stanchion and spar, and had his leg crushed badly. He was brought up on the Fisher and taken to the Sister's Hospital, where the leg was taken off below the knee. He bore the operation with great fortitude, and a speedy recovery is anticipated. Jerry Coates was to be married next month to a lady of this city. She and his mother and sisters were expected at his bedside yesterday after the operation was performed. Captain Duble and other boatmen were present and witnessed the sad spectacle. The accident to the Able was caused by her going too far to the left. She swung the right way, otherwise she would have been much harder aground.

The Richmond left Louisville for New Orleans last night. She will be here

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:35 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	.....	5:20 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	8 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:20 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Passengers will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....7:00 p.m

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m.
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at..5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....5:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....5:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	30 @30½	31½@32
Gold drafts on New York	— @—	32½@—
Silver	28 @—	28 @30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm
Exchange on N. Orleans	@¼ dis.	—@¼ prm.
Nashville	½@— dis.	½ prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 60
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 00
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 09
On " 1 Frankfort "	80
On " 1 guilder	86
On " 1 " silver	68
On Sweden 1 rikedaler	90
On Norway 1 specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	116	5-20's of '65, new	112¼
5-20's of '62	116	5-20's of '67, new	113
5-20's of '64	114	5-20's of '68, new	113
5-20's of '65	116	10-40's	105

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@—	77@80
County scrip	76@—	79@80
Police scrip	96@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 80
80's	" 120
120's	" 120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	140
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	65@
" new	64@
" coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain	100@
" " 6 " issued by M. & C. R. R. Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	66@—
" " 7 per cent. bonds heavy	
yard ex coupons	60@
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@49
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds,	55@—
" " " 2d "	34@
" Central " 1st "	67@
" " " 1st " coupons	65@
" " " 2d " bonds	52@
" " " 2d " coupons	50@
M. and O. R. R. 8 per cent. bonds	22@
" " 10 per cent. bonds	30@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1869.

In mercantile circles business was but little better to-day though the packets were loading and cotton was more animated, and as a consequence most articles of merchandise were heavy in tone, as shown in the fact that mess pork was offered on the market at $32 75@33, which was 50 to 75c per bbl lower than the general asking price for standard brands. The great trouble is scarcity of money from the protracted stagnation in cotton. The weather was delightful, and the gentler sex was largely represented on the principal boulevard, but even retailers complained of dullness, notwithstanding the tempting display of spring dry goods, "ducks of bonnets," ribbons, laces, silks, "gimcracks," etc., in the various show windows. In money matters there was more animation and fair engagements on cotton at par to ¼ per cent. discount on Eastern sight bills were reported, involving a prospective better supply of exchange, though for the present it is so scarce that bankers are now and then compelled to slip out and buy from their neighbors at a premium. In checking ¼ to ¾ per cent. on the North and East covers the ruling rates. Indications at the banks were favorable for a moderate movement of cotton this week.

Gold was dull at 130½ to 131 in buying, and 131¾ to 132 in selling transactions at the counter. It opened in New York at 131¼, with a large short interest outstanding, and carrying at 3 to 4 per cent., and closed firm.

Scrip remains nominal, dealers reporting only a few "retail" operations of no consequence. Asking rates are 75 for county and 76 to 78 for city indebtedness.

Stocks and securities were sparingly offered and there was a demand for some that could not be had, as for instance Memphis City, Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Little Rock Railroad bonds. A small sale of Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock at 48 was reported, in addition to which there was a sale of 96 shares, forty days, buyers option, at 50. A New York letter of the 19th reports Memphis bonds dull at 51½@— and Tennessees about some unpaid coupons of July, 1868. For the few of which left outstanding we presume provision will be made without delay, providing the "scrip ring" injunction in the Chancery Court be dissolved, as is the general anticipation. Government securities are scarce and are taken at New York rates by dealers, who claim a margin of ½ to ¾ for profit in selling.

Bank of Tennessee money was offered on the market at 42 to 43, but seemed to tempt no buyers. A feeling, that, in consideration for the State, it will be some time before the decision of the Supreme Court will be made public, is gaining ground and buyers are consequently cautious, while speculation seems to have subsided. On the other hand strong holders are confident and are not offering to sell, while the amount on the market is inconsiderable. It will be seen that State bonds continue to decline in New York. This is partly in anticipation that the Supreme Court will decide favorably to note holders of the State Bank and partly due to the operations of the militia.

Our dispatches from New York to-day report a relaxation of monetary stringency and the market easy at seven per cent. on call loans. Governments opened firmer but closed with large offerings, and rates ⅛@¼ lower. Sterling was dull at 108¾ for prime sixty day bills, but gold was sustained by a large outstanding short interest. Tennessee securities were dull, with sales of new at 64. In railway and express shares there was a more animated movement on account of the "shorts" covering, and a general advance was realized, with Rock Island the strongest on the list. Latest quotations are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	65@66
Tennessee bonds, new	64 @64½
Bonds of 1881	116½
5-20s of '62	116¾
5-20s of '64	114¼
5-20s of '65	116¼
5-20s of '65, new	113¾
5-20s of '67, new	113¾
5-20s of '68, new	113¾
10-40 bonds	105¼
Pacific 6s	93
Wells & Fargo Express	21
American Express	41½
Adams Express	56½
United States Express	56
Merchants' Union Express	14
Quicksilver	39½
Canton	56½
Pacific Mail	90½
Western Union Telegraph	30¼
New York Central	100½
Erie	36
Hudson	102
Reading	92
Chicago and Alton	151
Chicago and Alton preferred	151½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	66½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	97
St. Paul	47
St. Paul preferred	79½
Fort Wayne	134½
Ohio and Mississippi	39½
Michigan Central	117
Michigan Southern	96½
Illinois Central	138
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½
Cleveland and Toledo	109½
Rock Island	101½
Chicago and N. W.	86½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	92½

Cotton Market.

The demand was much better to-day, in which the lower grades figured conspicuously, and about 1,500 bales were worked off. In the morning considerable firmness was exhibited, and it was not until late in the day that buyers were enabled to operate with anything like ease. About 600 bales were taken on European account. Sales reported were 356, 54, 150, 50 and 62 good ordinary, at 25¾c; 20 and 28 do. at 25c; 15 nondescript at 20c; 25 ordinary at 24c; 27 do. at 24½c; 100 barely low middling at 26¾c; 120 average low middling at 26¾c; 55 do. at 26¾c; 17 do. at 26¾c; 5 do. at 26c; 16 ordinary at 23¾c; 28 middling at 27½c; 29 barely lo. do. at 27¼c; 51 and 30 do. at 27c; 45 strict middling at 2c½c; 60 strict low middling at 26¾c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, March 23, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	67
Received to-day	595
Received previously	219,636—220,171
	220,218
Exported to-day	679
Exported previously	194,482—194,961
Stock on hand	25,206
Receipts were, per M. & C. Railroad	119
" M. & T. "	87
" river	330
" wagons	50
Exports were, per M. & Ohio Railroad	83
" M. & C. "	36

And 349 (South) per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

Eaton & Co.'s circular of the 20th makes the excess in the visible supply of cotton only 5,500 bales.

The New York *Chronicle* of Saturday gives receipts of cotton at the ports (including Tennessee, etc.) last week at 34,887 bales, and exports 22,080 bales, making the total receipts to the 19th inst. (including overland cotton) 1,947,620 bales, and total exports 925,496 bales, against 1,929,073 (not including overland cotton) received, and 1,225,872 bales exported for the corresponding period last season. The stock at all the ports on the 19th was 419,464 bales, against 308,515 bales in 1868. Of the week's exports, 4,630 bales went to the continent, and 17,450 to Great Britain. The *Chronicle* says:

The main cause for the want of life in the cotton market the past few weeks (in spite of our small receipts, and the small stock at Liverpool) may be found in the indisposition manifested among buyers of goods both here and abroad to lay in more goods at present prices than their necessities require. This indisposition arises not from the fact that stocks in distributors' hands are large, for, on the contrary, they are very small, but, as we have frequently before stated, it arises from the belief which is general among consumers that the price of cotton is to be lower before another winter at farthest, and the fear, therefore, that the decline may come very soon. Hence the present dullness in the dry goods trade of this city. There is more life this week some departments of it, but this increased movement has been entirely confined to the classes of goods in which cotton is not the chief value. Prints (all except a few fancy styles) have been extremely dull and lower, while brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings have found less of a market than during the previous weeks. Our advices, too, from Europe represent the same influences at work producing the same results. The demand among consumers, spinners and exporters cannot make large purchrses, and the trade consequently languishes. Another influence unfavorable to the market at the present time is the large amount of cotton being carried on margins. Although holders have been firm and have shown great strength during past weeks, this long continued inactivity and failure of Liverpool to respond to our small receipts is beginning to tell upon the bankers who are carrying the cotton for their customers. We hear, therefore, that calls are being made by them upon their customers to increase their margins. This is leading holders to be a little more sensitive to dull reports by cable, resulting in there being freer sellers on a dull market. Should Liverpool continue for a few weeks more to show no sign of a reviving trade, it is felt that these influences adverse to holders might find it necessary to unload a little so as to further depress the market, and then the spinners and exporters think they could come in to advantage. These are the present the leading influences at work operating against the upward movement in cotton which many have so long expected.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found an interesting review of the cotton situation, prepared from reliable and late statistics. In connection with it, we present the following view of a correspondent of a New Orleans exchange, which are fully in accord:

The article of cotton is one upon which many writers have exhausted themselves, but none of them have fully posted the consuming world in regard to the supply of the ruling staple. We are told by one or two writers that Liverpool was 288,000 bales short on the 1st of March of what they had on the 1st of March, 1868, and Manchester was short 115,000 bales of what they had same time and date, which makes 403,000 bales these two markets are short of last year's supply—which proved to be a short one compared to former seasons. Now, as they were compelled to commence work on the crop of 1868 in November of that year, whereas in former years they had enough of the old crop to carry them into January or February following, instead of beginning the new crop in November, where is their supply to come from? Our stock of cotton in this country was only a little short of 400,000 bales in all our ports on the first of March above stated. And allowing a supply for our own spindles, where is the Englishman's supply to come from? Surely not from this side of the water, for we have not got it; and unless he comes in the market soon, and pays better prices, he will get but a very small share of the present small stock in this country.

A very erroneous idea is prevailing in Liverpool that the planters of this country are holding back their cotton in the expectation of high prices. This is not the case. Every one who is at all posted will tell you candidly that but very little cotton remains in the interior, and our receipts for two last weeks, and particularly the last few days, will bear me out in this statement. It is also well known that last year was by far the earliest cotton season known in this country, and of the very best for its production, and the high price it commanded induced every possible effort to get it out early, and send it immediately to market while it was high. We can safely say the crop of 1868 is in and the figures for this year are gloomy beyond precedents. We have had three months of incessant rain, which has prevented preparations absolutely necessary for the coming crop, and that is not the worst feature of the case. The negro who produced the largest portion of the crop last year made so much money that it has unfitted him for work again until his money is all spent, and it is a well known fact by all who know the negro character, that as fatests the cotton field as a general thing and will not work there if he can get little jobs at anything else.

The negro loves ease and freedom from all cares, and if he works in cotton, he has something on his mind—if he has any—which worries him the whole season. Not so in former times; he had no cares of any kind whatever: all rested on master. His great delight is to work at little jobs, even if it is to whitewash a fence or hew a railroad tie, and as soon as he can do either he classes himself a mechanic (so-called) and is entirely above laboring in a cotton field. There is not one planter in ten who has as many hands this year as they desired and were prepared to pay hire, nor is there one in five who has as much labor as he had last year, and besides, they are all three or four weeks behind last year's preparation for making a crop, and I predict that the crop of this year will not amount to two million bales, and am prepared to back my judgment to any reasonable amount of money; and I further predict that if this country has to depend on negro labor to produce cotton, the spinners of the United States will have to import cotton in ten years from this time to run their spindles.

And not only is the labor rapidly diminishing, but our cotton lands are fast going to decay from constant washing off by heavy rains. No new lands have been opened up since the war closed and the old ones are fast playing out, and unless we can get labor from some other source to improve old lands and clear new ones, we shall soon be without any cotton land in this country suitable for cultivation until it is cleared. The present land, left idle, will grow up in timber after a few years. Rich land will do so very soon. Foreigners may hang back at present and refuse to buy cotton, but it will not be many weeks before they will either have to stop their spindles or give the price asked for American cotton, which will certainly be more than it is selling for at this time. I fully believe American cotton will be 14d in Liverpool before the last of April. American crop of last year is *far* too short of what was anticipated. I am decidedly of the opinion it will not exceed 2,183,000; and you can keep this amount for future reference.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 23—10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opens steady and unchanged in prices, with a fair demand.

2:15 p.m.—Cotton market a little firmer and moderately active, but unchanged in prices.

2:30 p.m.—Market closed quiet but firm. Ordinary, 25¼c; good ordinary, 26½c; low middling, 27½c; middling, 28½c; good middling, 30c. Sales to-day are 525 bales; to speculators 154; for export 1,279; in transit 100. Contracts made for 250 bales, deliverable May, at 27¾c; 200 bales, deliverable May, at 28c.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—11:15, a. m.—Cotton market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

4:30, p. m.—Cotton market closed firm with an improved demand, but prices unchanged. Midling uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales were 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 23—11:15, a. m.—5-20s, 83¾d.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Dull. Since last report sales at $23 per ton, on consignment have occurred.

BACON—Inactive and unchanged. In store prices, by the cask, are as follows: Clearsides, 18 to 18½c; shoulders, 14½@15½c; plain hams, 17@17½c; sugar-cured hams, 19@20c.

BUTTER—Choice yellow butter is scarce at 45c, but fair to good table is in good supply and dull at 35 to 40c, while common and country are nominally 25 to 28c.

BEESWAX—Buyers in market at 33 to 35c per lb, and receipts meagre.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 50 per bushel for choice white navy, and $2 50 to $3 for mixed.

COFFEE—Dull at 20 to 23c for common to choice Rio, and 36 to 38c in a jobbing way, for Java.

CORN MEAL—Quiet at $3 50@3 60 for fresh bolted and $3 75@3 85 for kiln dried in first hands and 15 to 25c higher in a small way from store.

CORN—Receipts light and market active at 77½ to 78c for shelled on arrival, though we learned of an exception or two at 75c. In store, 80 to 85c are the asking prices. We note a sale of 60 sks from store at 78c.

COTTON YARNS—We quote No. 400, 23c; No. 500, 21c; No. 700, 17c.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demandat oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler. $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CEMENT—Hydraulic is generally $2 75@3 per bbl in store, in a small way.

CANDLES—Dull at 17¼ to 18½c for star 12 os, in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

EGGS—A scant market and sales quick at 22 to 23c per dozen, with 24c realized toward the close, in a small operation.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—Demand good and receipts light. Flint, 22c; dry salted, 20c; green salted, 11@12c; green from butchers, 9 to 10c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HAY—Dull at $26 50@27 per ton for good timothy, but generally held with firmness, though 100 bales from a flatboat load sold yesterday was offered at $25. In store, $27 50@28 per hundred.

LARD—Market dull with 20c for tierce and 21c for keg, the nominal jobbing prices. Lots on consignment were offered lower.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $8 50@12; upping, $15@18.

MOLASSES—Market quiet with jobbers prices ranging from 70@90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs.

NAILS—Quiet at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

OATS—Dull at 79 to 75c per bushel, shipping order, in store.

PORK—Market dull at $33 50@34, the nominal jobbing rate for standard mess in store and lots on consignment or through at lower rates. We note a sale of 10,000 lbs shoulders at 13c but 13¼ to 13½c are the jobbing prices, with clearsides, 17 to 17½c. Dressed hogs are nominal.

POULTRY—Market bare. Sales were made this morning at $7 per dozen for chickens, $28 for turkeys and $7 for geese, the latter not in demand.

POTATOES—Peachblows dull at $2 75@$3 per bbl in store and no sale for seed varieties. Holders ask $3 50@4 for pinkeyes, $4@5 for Goodriches and $2 75@3 25 for russets. Sweet potatoes for seed, $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 50c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each, $42 50@45 per dozen at per 50 lbs for rifle

RICE—Quiet at 10 to 11c per lb, intieces and bbls.

SUGAR—Inactive and nominally unchanged. Common Louisiana, 13 to 13½c; fair to choice do., 14 to 16½c; yellow clarified do., 17 to 17½c; white clarified do.,——; hard refined, 18½ to 19c; coffee sugars, 16 to 18c; choice Demarara, 16¾ to 17c.

SHOT—Drop, $3@3 10 per sk; buck, $3 25@3 35.

SALT—Supply abundant and we continue to quote small bbls common at $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 50@3 60. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75. Inside quotations represent prices at the Salt Agency to merchants.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

WHISKY—Good common fairly active. We quote highwines 92c per gallon.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. The charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third section of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Prepared, particularly for low days, disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam on it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher of fire. In case one engine and boiler is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work have already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars of the stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber; bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by or tifficates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exhorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offerred.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams, " "
T. W. Winnemore, " "
William Creevy, " "
David DeHaven, " "
Howard Millspaugh " "
John Paul Baker, " "
H. Nonling, " "
D. W. Flowerrie, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Sam Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
R. C. Martin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson, " "
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John R. Davis, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. Hess, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
N. S. Otis, " "
Dr. J. R. Watkins, " "
F. Y. Rockett, " "
E. P. Cobb, " "
George Dixon, " "

OFFICERS:

Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John R. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nonling.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.

Committee on Steamboats—John R. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. G. Carson.

Committee on Docks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Rockett, Memphis.
J. R. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
T. W. Johnson, Salem, "
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. H. Bonsall, Jeffersonville, "
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. L. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Agent at Memphis.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West has been located at No. 12 Jefferson street. mar18

INSURANCE.

Southwestern Department.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,
1,641,907 55.
Income for 1868,
1,119,708 65.
Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,
331,000 00.
Losses by Death,
358,285 71.
Number of Policies Issued,
14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year. By a Special Deposit at Albany.

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the State of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by duelling, suicide or wardoes not vitiate the Policy.

FLINT STEELMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON, M. S. JUDAH.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,
Manager Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agencies of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank	99,732 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.	
Par value. Market value.	
$435,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	$483,927 50
62,500 00 U. S. 5s, 1867,	67,136 06
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,400 00
96,000 00 Brooklyn city 6's	99,470 00
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock	10,600 00
8,000 00 Astoria bonds	8,080 00
20,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,857 79
$684,500 29	$727,188 74—727,188 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	393,850 00
Debt otherwise secured, loans on Stock Bonds,	52,800 00
Debt for Premiums Agents accounts	9,867 79
Deferred Premiums	215,251 05—225,118 84
All other securities	57,748 17
	$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	
Losses adjusted and due	$108,815 79
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	none
All other claims against the Company estimated	49,714 29
	20,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 08
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	$10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

IN Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

mar13

SEEDS.

Sweet Potatatoes Just Received.

200 BARRELS,
FOR SALE LOW,
SUTTON, MANN & JOINER,
316 Front Street.

mar4

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 BUSHELS PEELER COTTON SEED for sale low, by
THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 7 Monroe street.

mar14-daw

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S

MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S

NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,

PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING

EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE

PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S

CORN AND PEA PLANTER,

PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'

BAKE OVEN

—AND—

FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest